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Long-Term Ambient Residential Traffic–Related Exposures and Measurement Error–Adjusted Risk of Incident Lung Cancer in the Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer

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Table S1: Associations of Increases in Black Smoke, NO₂, or PM_{2.5} Exposures or Baseline Address Traffic Measures with Incident Lung Cancer 1986-2003 Overall and by Subtype; Sensitivity Models Adjusted only for Covariates that Change Effect Estimates by 10% or More (Parsimonious) and Multivariable Models Additionally Adjusted for Clustering by COROP Area.

Table S2: Literature Summary of Associations of PM_{2.5} and Lung-Cancer Calculated for each 10 µg/m³ Increase and Presented in Increasing Hazard Ratio Order.

Table S3: Literature Summary of Associations of NO₂ and Lung-Cancer per 30 µg/m³ Increase and Presented in Increasing Hazard Ratio Order.

References